

Fruit Growers To Assist Cannery

The annual meeting of the Ashland Fruit and Produce Association was held Saturday afternoon in the council chamber of the city hall. Some fifty fruit growers were present.

President Prescott called the meeting to order and Secretary Hunter read the list of stockholders, and 587 shares were found to be represented in person or by proxy.

The members present then selected J. B. Ware for permanent chairman of the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

Manager Briggs then made a very interesting and instructive report of the association's business for 1914, showing the approximate loss on the cannery business for the season was \$78 in spite of the unusually unfavorable conditions this past year. A summary of this report will be published later in the Tidings.

Upon Mr. Frohbach's suggestion and motion \$200 was voted to meet the expense of packing and shipping fresh fruit and berries to the Panama exposition this year, as an advertising appropriation.

It was also unanimously voted that the growers of this part of the valley heartily co-operate with Dr. Swendenburg, or other person, in the operating of a modern cannery at Ashland.

The directors of the association by formal vote were instructed to take such legal steps as they deemed necessary to collect any delayed indebtedness owing to the organization by members.

The amendment to the constitution which had been formally noticed in the Tidings was passed by unanimous vote, thus giving each member the right not only to vote his own stock at any stockholders' meeting, but by proxy to vote the stock of one other stockholder, and only one.

The meeting then elected three directors, as follows: For two years, J. R. McCracken and J. W. Millner; for one year, J. P. Snyder. These gentlemen, with R. P. Cornelius and W. G. Prescott, comprise the board of directors for the present year.

Slack Interest In Sugar Beets

A period of revival, which according to many is close at hand, will be required before the required number of acres can be signed up in the campaign for the establishing of a beet sugar factory in the valley, says the Saturday Mail Tribune. The meetings Friday afternoon at Talent and Central Point brought out few landowners and practically no acreage was signed up. These districts will be visited again and the signing up of a large acreage is anticipated.

J. W. Collins, formerly of the beet sugar section of Idaho, has offered his services and will spend next week in making an effort to interest farmers in the proposition. C. E. Gates has contributed an auto for Mr. Collins' use. A month remains in which to secure acreage.

\$100,000 Federal Building Ashland

With the announcement just made that Senator Chamberlain has introduced a bill in the senate for a \$100,000 appropriation for a public building at Ashland, it is well to remember that credit for this movement is due to the local Commercial Club. That organization has fought for this improvement both early and late, both in season and out of season, and whether the building is erected sooner or later, the club will have the satisfaction of knowing that its labors have not been in vain. The agitation for the new building was begun years ago, but it is only of recent date that a new impetus was given to the project.

Found Fine Big Diamond

"He who fixes his gaze on the stars will miss the jewels at his feet," says H. V. Richardson. To prove his assertion he exhibits a splendid blue diamond which he found a few days ago while meandering about the city on one of his constitutional. It is a stone of about one and one-half karats and is as blue as the sky. H. V. believes this augurs well for the new year for him, while others advise him of the old adage that a good beginning is usually followed with a bad ending. However this is, Mr. Richardson is stepping some and feels fine nevertheless, and hopes the person who lost the diamond has long since forgotten about it.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

A Sample of How Cleverly They Are Mixed In France.

Politicians of the United States are supposed to be gifted above those of all other countries in the art of self advertisement, but it is doubtful whether any of our politicians are more adroit in this respect than certain Frenchmen. Witness, for example, the following announcement, published in the newspapers of Paris:

"GENERAL ELECTION.

"To the Electors of the Steventh Arrondissement, City of Paris: The undersigned appreciates the flattering desire of many of his fellow citizens that he should represent this arrondissement in the chamber of deputies. Always proud to feel himself in accord with his fellow citizens, he is convinced that he would represent them faithfully and that his nomination would be equivalent to an election.

"Fully appreciating this fact and thanking the citizens of the Steventh arrondissement for their confidence so generously bestowed, he begs leave, nevertheless, to announce that the great increase in his business as a dealer in hats at 1000 Rue de Marbeilles fully occupies his time and attention and that his service to the public at this well known establishment will unfortunately prevent him from accepting the responsibilities of a deputy.

"In short, instead of putting himself at the head of the people, he claims the privilege of putting his products upon their heads."—Chicago Herald.

JUMPING ANIMALS.

Several Species of Fish Are Famed For Their Leaping Powers.

Jumping as a means of locomotion is shared by a variety of animals of widely different classes. Kangaroos and jerboas among the mammals, thrushes and robins among the birds, as well as such familiar forms as frogs, cockles, crickets and fleas—all illustrate this propensity to leap, mostly as a means of getting quickly over the ground, and even lions and tigers, which never spring in ordinary circumstances, readily adopt this method of attacking their victims.

A considerable number of fishes are remarkable for their leaping powers, and several of these performers are on that account specially favored by anglers, since by jumping clear of the water in some cases many times in succession they tax the fisherman's skill more severely than fishes less active and therefore give added zest to their capture.

Members of the salmon family are universally famous for their high jumps. The sea trout are ontling acrobats, and a fish of a pound weight will more than once jump several times its own length out of the water when hooked before coming to the net. At their best salmon can jump at least ten feet above the surface, a feat achieved by snapping the water with the powerful tail and flexing the body until the head and tail all but meet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Josephine's Many Names.

Josephine, empress of the French, was Yvette to her intimate friends. Her name in reality was Marie Josephe Rose. Napoleon after the marriage acted that she should be known as Josephine. He had a mania for rebaptizing the women of his entourage. He made his sister Marianne an Elise, of Annonciade a Caroline, of Paulette a Pauline.

Among her numerous friends Josephine remained Yvette. Barras never called her otherwise.

In 1814, on the departure for Elba, the Debats designated Josephine under the paraphrase "the mother of Prince Eugene."

At Ruell her tomb bears the simple inscription: "A Josephine, Eugene et Hortense, 1825." The restoration did not permit her recognition as empress.—Cris de Paris.

Tyrone.

Tyrone takes its name from one of the eight sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the ancestors of all the O'Neills. Four of these sons carved out large portions of Ulster between them—Eogan's share becoming known as Tir Eogan (land of Eogan), which still survives as Tyrone, while Connall's share, long known as Tir Connall (Tyrconnell), is now Donegal. Fermanagh still bears its ancient name, which signifies "the mountain valley marsh district," which after centuries of wavering finally triumphed over the alternative, Maguire's county.—London Chronicle.

Salt Springs.

In ancient times among inland peoples the possession of a salt spring was regarded as a special gift of the gods. The Chaonians in Epirus had one which flowed into a stream where there were no fish, and the legend said Heracles had allowed their forefathers to have salt instead of fish.

Fair Offer.

"Can you tell me how to live 100 years?" The philosopher stroked his beard thoughtfully. "I will try," he said, "if you can give any good reason for wanting to live 100 years."—Philadelphia Record.

Africa's Sea God.

Each Tuesday on the Gold Coast of Africa is devoted to the sea god. No fishing takes place, and the fishermen utilize the time in mending their nets.

Much of our lives is spent in marring our own influence.

PRAYER BEFORE BATTLE.

When a Whole Army Knelt Before the Order to Attack.

During one of the numerous wars waged by France two centuries ago a strange scene took place near Saluzzo, a disputed outpost, which well illustrates the religious spirit which often prevailed among the soldiers of earlier times.

The French approached the besieged lines, and both armies were arranged for a conflict. The sun shone from a cloudless sky; every detail on each array in the field was visible to the other, and both were beheld at once from the citadel.

There were three French marshals present, and it was Schomberg's turn to command. He drew up his 20,000 men in four lines, with skirmishers in front, and the regular cavalry were placed at stated intervals, ready to charge.

In this impressive order and in absolute silence the French advanced until nearly within cannon shot, when at a signal the army was halted and simultaneously knelt down to pray. Then followed the order to attack, which was silently and cheerfully obeyed.

The battle was not to be, however, for Mazami, amid a volley of musketry, suddenly appeared, rode at a gallop between the armies and stayed the incipient fight by bringing acceptable terms of peace.—Washington Star.

LAWS OF WAR ON LAND.

Adopted to Save Conquered States From Organized Pillage.

The Hague laws of war on land, drawn up in 1864 and 1907 and adopted by all nations, were designed to check the rapacity of conquerors and to save vanquished states from organized spoliation, says Case and Comment.

Pillage is formally forbidden. This is a prohibition against the looting of captured towns, against acquiring booty at the expense of private property, but does not, of course, forbid the seizure of horses, arms or military supplies taken on the field of battle.

The laws further permit a military occupant to levy, in addition to the ordinary taxes, money contributions for the needs of the army or of the administration of the occupied territory. Contributions are to be required only on a written order and on the responsibility of a commander in chief.

Their collection is to be regulated by the rules in force for the assessment of taxes, and in every case a receipt is to be given to the individual payer. But this voucher, while evidence that money, goods or service has been exacted, implies in itself no promise to pay on the part of the occupant.

Getting at the Truth.

At twenty-three he thought fate was making a special effort to keep him down.

At thirty-five he thought he might have done great things if his wife had not been such a handicap.

At forty he believed he would have been a great man if his children had not made it necessary for him to cling to the sure things.

At fifty he was positive that there was a conspiracy against him on the part of his fellow men.

At sixty he felt that if he could have been thirty-five again nothing could have stopped him.

At seventy he began to believe that he had failed because of a lack of courage and inability to make the most of his opportunities.

At eighty he was almost sure of it.—Chicago Herald.

Defining a Siege.

In international law a siege is thus defined by Oppenheim: "Siege is called the surrounding and investing of an enemy locality by an armed force, cutting off those inside from all communication for the purpose of starving them into surrender or for the purpose of attacking the invested locality and taking it by assault. Bombardment is the throwing of shot and shell upon persons and things by artillery. Siege may be accompanied by bombardment and assault, but this is not necessary, since a siege may be carried out by mere investment and starvation caused thereby."

Difference in Time.

A large, slow footed dorky was leaning against the corner of the railroad station in a manufacturing town when the noon whistle in the big factory blew and the hands hurried out, bearing their grub buckets. The dorky listened, with his head on one side, until the rocketing echo had quite died away. Then he heaved a deep sigh and remarked to himself:

"Dar she go. Dinner time fur some folks, but jes' 12 o'clock fur me!"—New York Times.

Battle Royal.

"I shall never marry," remarked a girl of a certain age, but not specified.

"Never mind, dear," replied her best friend. "Everybody will know that you made a heroic fight against the inevitable."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Uniform Affection.

"Somehow or other, girls generally keep constant to their soldier lovers." "Is that what you might call uniform affection?"—Baltimore American.

Knew the Style.

The Shopper—Have you any red lady's house slippers? The Shoe Clerk—You mean moccasins. That's what the red ladies wear.—Exchange.

Exactness in little duties is a wonderful source of cheerfulness.—Faber.

DEADLY SUBMARINES.

Menace of the Machines That Strike the Enemy in the Dark.

Submarines have many elements which make them a dangerous menace, but there are also many weaknesses which partially offset their offensive qualities. Traveling under water, they are invisible from ships except as the periscope is shot above the surface to reconnoiter. But they are quite easily seen from air craft, even when maneuvering at a great depth. They are unattackable by gunfire, except when they come to the surface, when their frail structure makes them particularly liable to sudden destruction. As they cannot be seen, they cannot be attacked by torpedoes from the ships they are after, but if the periscope comes up and the submarine is thus located she is liable to gunfire and torpedo attack and to being rammed or run down.

The limited view from the periscope, due to its restricted elevation above the water surface, makes it almost hopeless to attempt an attack in darkness. But the little vessel can travel long distances at night and be ready at break of dawn to spread destruction broadcast. The submarine can easily avoid a blockading fleet by passing beneath it. As its motions cannot be followed with the eye, the submarine possesses to an unusual degree the essential elements for delivering a surprise attack.

One of the chief means of dodging submarines is to keep continually on the move, changing direction frequently and keeping a sharp lookout for the spying periscope.—Leaside's.

NERVE IN GOLF.

Vardon's Shot That Won a Match That Was Considered Lost.

In the American Magazine Jerome D. Travers writes on Vardon, whom he calls the greatest golfer. One year Vardon played over a hundred grilling matches over the longest and toughest British courses and averaged 74 for the season. In the following extract Travers describes what he considers Vardon's best shot:

"Except with the putter there seems to be no shot in golf beyond Vardon's magic. I will explain with one striking example just what I mean: In one of his championship battles he had come to the seventeenth hole at a tie with one of his rivals for the top. His drive here traveled a trifle farther than he had calculated and found a deep rut in a road crossing the course. His opponent, playing first, was nicely on the green in two for a sure four. It seemed that Vardon was beaten to a certainty. His ball was six inches below the top of the ground in a deep, narrow rut. And the green was 140 yards away.

"Vardon took out a heavy niblick and, in place of playing to one side to be sure to get out, took his stance in the direction of the pin and brought his club down with terrific force. To the wonder of the big gallery, the ball rose almost straight in the air and then, with the forward spin imparted, sailed on to within ten feet of the cup. The other man got his four, but Vardon got his three, winning a match that had been practically lost."

Filipinos and Chickens.

The fact that no Filipino of the common class regards himself equipped for living without at least one male chicken explains why the islands, although raising so many chickens, still import millions of dozens of eggs. As in all cockfighting countries, the fighting bird in the Philippines is a personal pet which the owner carries about during practically every idle moment of the day and on which he lavishes enough care to raise many laying hens. Duck eggs are rarely found in the market except as "balut"—that is, eggs on the point of hatching, boiled, a form in which eggs are commonly eaten by the Filipinos. They are sold for lunches at all railway stations and at other points where crowds gather.—Argonaut.

A Gilbert Story.

Str W. S. Gilbert, who was one of the few playwrights who defended the stage censor, was noted for his caustic criticisms on anything which did not meet with his approval.

While dining out once some one happened to ask him his opinion of Burne Jones' women. "Too long in the neck," remarked the author of "The Mikado." "When I look at one of them I always feel that she ought to have a joint in it and wear a stocking."—London Tit-Bits.

The Poppy.

The poppy throughout the east is an emblem of death. In many parts of India this flower is planted upon graves and in cemeteries. Whether or not the idea was suggested by the poisonous character of the juice is uncertain. It is believed that the poppy was known as a funeral plant to the ancient Egyptians, for upon the tombs opened by Helson there appeared representations of plants which were evidently intended for poppies.—Pittsburgh Press.

They're Different.

"These dressing room rows among actresses are different from other quarrels."

"In what way?"

"They can stay at daggers drawn with one another and still be making up."—Baltimore American.

Broken Glass.

There is a market for broken glass. Some of it is ground in fine powder-like particles and used for various purposes. At other times it is remelted and made into new glass objects.

No man is more cheated than the selfish man.

BURSTING SHELLS.

They Shatter the Nerves of Soldiers They Do Not Even Scratch.

It has been proved that the comparatively harmless bombarding, so far as wounds are concerned, of a besieged town is terribly demoralizing to the bravest men.

When a shell bursts near a group of twenty men it may kill one and wound two, while the remaining seventeen escape without a scratch. It will be found, however, that many of these are never the same men again. No matter how iron nerved they were before, they are now irresolute and timid and all their faculties are weakened. Very often they are jeered at by their comrades because of this change. But this is utterly unjust—in fact, their brains and spinal cords have been injured by being violently shaken against the walls of their bony cavities.

The same thing occurs in railway collisions. People who were robust become quite feeble and nervous, though they may not have received a scratch.

This curious state in the case of soldiers is well recognized by doctors under the name of the mental injuries of explosives. The injuries are really quite as physical as a shattered leg, for they consist of a kind of bruising of the very delicate tissue of the spinal cord and brain.—London Standard.

HORSESHOE CURRENCY.

Curious Shaped Money In Use on the West Coast of Africa.

Among the strangest coins in the world are those used in certain out of the way towns and villages in southwest Nigeria, on the west coast of Africa, and called "manillas."

In shape they resemble a horseshoe with the two extremities flattened out like a camel's foot. Being made of solid copper, three-eighths of an inch thick, they weigh over eight ounces each. In "face value" seven of these queer coins are equivalent to one quarter, so that a dollar's worth would be an uncomfortably heavy load.

Not only are these "manillas" used among the natives, but white traders accept them as legal tender for goods sold at the various stores. At one time this strangely shaped money had quite a circulation in certain parts of the coast, but its use is now restricted to a few bush towns and one or two of the smaller seaboard places, including Bonny, Brass and Akassa.

"Manillas" are now very difficult to obtain, and curio collectors value them not solely by reason of their scarcity, but because of the novel serviette rings they make when silver plated.—Wide World Magazine.

Young's Impromptu.

To most persons Edward Young is the author of "Night Thoughts" and nothing more, but he was also a man of the world and a shrewd and caustic wit as well as the rector of St. Mary's church at Welwyn.

It was there in the garden of the rectory that he composed some of the best impromptu verses known. He was walking with two ladies when some one summoned him to the house. His companions were agreeable, and he was in no haste to leave them. Turning as he reached the gate, he said:

Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven
And thus disputed orders sent from heaven.
Like him, I go and yet to go am loath;
Like him, I go, for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind;
His Eve went with him, but mine stays behind.

—London Express.

Linguistic Barriers.

It is generally accepted that the adoption of a universal language, purely spoken, is handicapped by the fact that it is confronted with physical impossibilities. In the first place, the vocal organs are so entirely dissimilar in different races that a language will change too much for the various people using it to understand each other. If the Italian language could be given to the Chinese or the Russians it would change so that in a few years no one would recognize it as the same. This disability may be accounted for by the fact that the people in the chilly north speak with the lips nearly closed and those living in a mild climate give free articulation by opening the mouth.

Peanuts as They Grow.

The peanut plant somewhat resembles clover in its foliage and has small, yellow single flowers. After blossoming the little pods bend down and thrust themselves into the soil, when they grow into the well known thick shelled fruits. In cultivating the pods are covered with earth, thus insuring a large crop. Peanuts are natives of tropical America, but are now grown in many warm countries. In the southern United States they constitute an important crop.

Mild Reproof.

"I say, young fellow," said the nervous man to the taxi chauffeur, who was speeding.

"Well?" snapped the chauffeur. "What is it about me that gave you the impression that I am in a hurry?"—Detroit Free Press.

Hidden Meanings.

He kissed her.
"Why, stop?" she cried.
And when he failed to repeat she said, "Why stop?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Happiness.

Half the world is on the wrong scent in the pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting and in being served by others. It consists in giving and in serving others.



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